

Moses' Great Sale of

Carpets and Rugs
Begin this morning. Biggest buying opportunity of the season. Many beautiful and Odd and Ends at reduced prices.
W. H. MOSES & SONS,
Grand 7th St.

CLEARLY NO AUTHORITY

Comptroller Bowler Upsets a Decision of Commissioners.

REIMBURSING SENATOR CALL

It is Held That the Officials Were Wrong, and the Case Will Form an Important Precedent—Minor District Matters—Colored Policeman Appointed—Daily Orders Issued.

Comptroller Bowler of the Treasury Department has notified the Commissioners in response to a query that they have clearly no authority to reimburse Senator William Call, upon his application, to obtain the amount expended in laying a sidewalk in front of his residence, and the Senator has been so notified and supplied with a copy of the comptroller's opinion. The circumstances are such as to make the case a precedent, and are as follows: In a list of several similar cases an estimate was made by the engineer department, and the comptroller, in the case of the Senator, for some reason, failed to make a deposit of one-half the total cost of the improvement, and under the rule the work was abandoned. Subsequently Senator Call had the work done at his own expense, and then applied to the Commissioners for repayment of the customary one-half of the expenditure. In passing upon the question the comptroller cites a law which provides a method of procedure under the permit system, one of the provisions of which is that all the work prescribed shall be done by the Commissioners, and another being a deposit in advance by the owner of the premises. Neither of these conditions were complied with in the case of the Senator, and the comptroller denies the authority to reimburse him.

DAILY ORDERS ISSUED.

Orders were issued by the Commissioners today as follows: That F. N. Williams be appointed a dumpman under the street and alley cleaning department at \$1.50 per day. That Mrs. M. L. Halsey, widow of the late Thomas Halsey, member of the police force, be allowed a pension at the rate of \$20 per month during her widowhood, and her son, Robert, be given \$10 per month until he shall reach the age of 16 years, both payable from the police relief fund. That Thomas T. Warren be appointed an additional private on the police force, to serve in the territory bounded by E and G and Eighth and Eleventh streets northwest. Favorable action was recommended to Congress today by the District Commissioners upon the bill intended "to provide for the care and cure of leprosy," a few minor amendments in phraseology, to render the measure more specific, being suggested. The measure is warmly endorsed by Col. John Tracey, superintendent of charities.

ADVERSE ACTION TAKEN.

The Commissioners sent a report to Congress today recommending adverse action upon the bill to authorize the Falls Church and Potomac Railroad Company to extend its line into the District. They object to it upon the grounds that there is nothing in the bill to prevent the use of the company's tracks and thoroughfares from being used as a freight or heavy traffic railroad, and because of the absence in the bill of the usual provisions as to deposit of money.

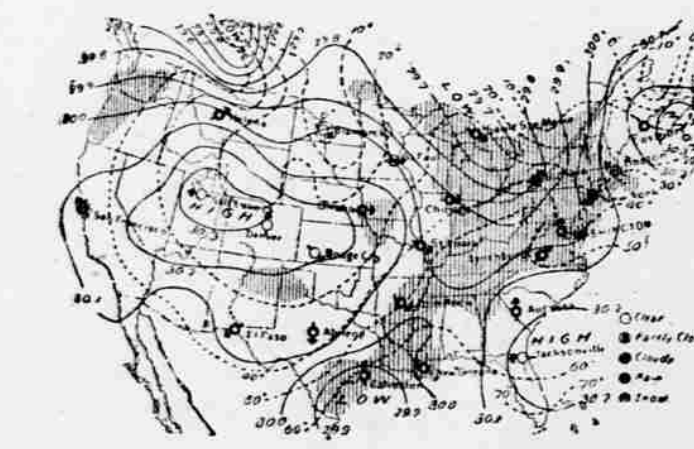
A more radical defect cited is that of the projected use of a ferry for a rapid transit railway. Experience has shown, the Commissioners say, that when companies secure a charter with ferry privileges, there is no effort made to build the ferry, but an effort is made to substitute a bridge franchise.

A letter addressed to Senator McMillan today approving, with certain modifications, the bill "to amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company." The Commissioners advised Senator McMillan today that a special bill will be sent to Congress providing for the increase in the police force as recommended in their estimates. Responding to the request of Senator McMillan, the Commissioners today forwarded him an estimate of the cost of continuing the street lighting for the current year, and for the residue of the current year, placing the amount at \$833, upon a basis of one hundred incandescent lights. If continued, the appropriation bill will have to be amended.

Fell From a Scaffold.
Andrew Norton, a carpenter, aged 47 years, who lives in Anacostia, fell from a scaffold on a building near the Seventh street wharf this afternoon and broke his collar bone. He was removed to Providence Hospital.

THE TIMES DAILY WEATHER MAP.

(Prepared at the United States Weather Bureau.)



Forecast Till 8 P. M. Sunday.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland: Warner, threatening weather, and rain tonight; Sunday, probably clearing and cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Virginia and North Carolina: Rain tonight; Sunday, fair in western and rain in eastern portions; cooler in western portions tonight; Sunday, cooler; southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast.

The area of high pressure in the St. Lawrence Valley Friday morning has moved rapidly eastward, and is now central in Nova Scotia. The pressure is also relatively high on the South Atlantic coast. The area of high pressure in the Rocky Mountain districts is extending slowly eastward to the Mississippi Valley. A trough of low pressure extends from the lake regions to the west Gulf coast. A storm of considerable energy is forming north of Montana. Rain has fallen generally in New England, the lake regions, and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The following heavy precipitation—in inches—was reported:
During the 24 hours—Knoxville, 1.68; Vicksburg, 1.54.
The barometer has fallen in districts east of the Mississippi River and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Commissioners Disapprove Incorporating Another Gas Co.

MORE RAILWAY EXTENSION

Brightwood Company to Form a Belt Line—Use of Overhead Trolley to Cease Absolutely on July 1, 1896. Favorable Report Authorized on the Episcopal Diocese Bill.

The Commissioners in a letter today to Senator McMillan recommended adverse action upon the Senate bill to incorporate the National Capital Gaslight, Heat and Power Company of the District of Columbia. They held it unwise to authorize the bearing up of the streets by a gas company in view of Congressional control of existing companies. They have already recommended, they claim, that the price of gas in the District be reduced.

They also recur to adverse report on the Senate bill to provide "a home and employment for respectable girls and young women in the District of Columbia, who are without means of support and unable to obtain work." They also include a letter from the superintendent of charities, which has already been printed in The Times.

They have also favorably recommended the extension of the Brightwood Railway Company, with certain amendments. The most important is that the company shall, upon the completion of the extension, remove all its present lines from Unadilla street, east of Sixth street, and on Fifth and Vermont streets, and restore them to their original condition.

FORMING A BELT LINE.
The bill contemplates an extension of the company's Takoma branch, by double tracks, northward to the main line on the Brightwood road, near the District boundary, forming a belt upon which all of the cars of the system will be run.

The modifications are in section 1, line 9, after the word "street" add the words "and in prolongation of Eighth street" in section 2 add, "Provided, That said company, upon the completion of the extension of the branch authorized, shall remove all of its present tracks and apparatuses from Unadilla street, east of Sixth street, and on Fifth and Vermont streets, and restore the streets to good condition."

It is also provided that the right of the company to use an overhead single trolley on a street shall cease six months after the date of the approval of an act of appropriation to pave the roadway of such street, and that the right to use an overhead trolley shall cease absolutely July 1, 1896. The Commissioners believe that such trolley should be altogether dispensed with within the time given, three years, and that the change in the trolley system should be made in that time.

There is a provision recommended for the acquisition of right of way by condemnation, and also for necessary dedication.

INCORPORATION OF THE DIOCESE.
The District Committee has authorized Mr. Pennington to favorably recommend the bill to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Washington as soon as a few verbal changes have been made.

Mr. McMillan received from the Commissioners today a draft of the bill to abolish grade crossings in the District.

The Commissioners have also sent to the Senate District Committee a copy of the regulation by which vehicles are stopped at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

LIBERTY BELL HOME AGAIN.

Arrival in Philadelphia Marked by Cannon Salutes.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The special train bearing the old Liberty Bell, which has been on exhibition at the Atlanta fair, arrived at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

When the train reached the city limits Battery A of the Pennsylvania National Guard fired a salute of twenty-five guns in honor of the bell's return.

The train was run into Broad street station for the accommodation of the delegation of Atlanta and Philadelphia municipal officials who accompanied the relic northward, and after a short stop the car which bore the bell was taken to the Thirty-second and Market streets station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where it was transferred to a truck.

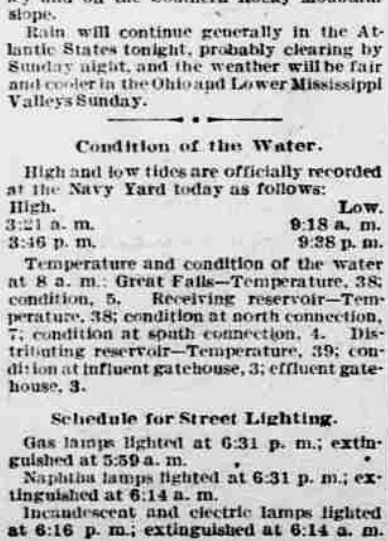
Late this afternoon the bell will be taken to its resting place in Independence Hall and a parade will be given. The procession, which will be composed largely of State National Guard troops, will be reviewed by Mayor King of Atlanta and Mayor Warwick of this city.

The weather today is rainy and disagreeable, but this will probably not interfere with the parade. Tonight the Atlanta visitors will be banqueted at the Union League. Mayor Warwick will preside and many prominent Philadelphiaans have been invited to meet the Southern guests.

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SILVER MEN'S BURY

They Easily Defeat Amendments Offered in the Senate.

A GOOD WORKING MAJORITY

By Vote of 60 to 13 the Senate Snatched Under Mr. Butler's Proposition and by 43 to 34 Mr. Gorman's Amendment to Knock Out the Finance Committee's Plan—Voting Going On.

When the Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning, after taking a recess from 10 o'clock last evening, the attendance of Senators was rather slim, there being perhaps twenty in attendance.

The Vice President, before the Senate a deficiency estimate of \$50,000 by the Secretary of the Navy for completing the equipment outfit of vessels of the navy already authorized.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to reduce public expenditures, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, then addressed the Senate in opposition to the free coinage substitute reported by that committee for the House bill.

Mr. Morrill concluded his speech at 11:45. Mr. Teller replied to the assertion of Mr. Morrill that silver was being mined at a ridiculously low cost. He maintained that gold and silver both were mined at 25 cents an ounce. He had ample testimony to show that gold had been mined at from 10 cents to \$3 an ounce, and it was unfair to say that silver was a cheap metal.

OPPOSED BY MR. DANIEL.
Discussion proceeded under the five-minute rule. Mr. Daniel opposed the amendment proposed by Mr. Butler, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out either gold or silver, as the case may require, when the two metals were not at a parity, as one that was impracticable.

Mr. Gray said the practical nature of such an amendment would be equivalent to a declaration that the gold standard should be maintained, and that the holders of its obligations, if it could.

Mr. Daniel construed Mr. Butler's amendment to be one compelling the officials to pay out the cheaper metal. The true policy was that this discretion should be left to the Treasury to pay in either metal, so that no man would know what he would get. This would prevent the depreciation of either metal and keep them both at a parity.

Mr. Butler urged an answer to the question which metal should be paid out—gold, which is at a premium, or silver which is below par.

Mr. Daniel thought they should be used differently. The Secretary of the Treasury, in paying out either metal, should be guided by a discretion governed by the conditions and circumstances at the time existing, which his judgment suggests as the best means of maintaining the parity of the two metals.

It would be impossible to lay down any fixed statutory provision to control that discretion, just as it would be impossible to tell a military commander what he should do under certain conditions while under fire.

"Don't you think the action of the Secretary of the Treasury has caused a disparity between the two metals?" asked Mr. Butler.

"When I discuss that question," said Mr. Daniel, "I must have more time, and at a season when it is apropos. For that reason I must decline to answer the question."

Mr. Lindsey held that the proposed amendment was contrary to the very principle on which the friends of free coinage based their claim.

Mr. Butler urged the adoption of his amendment. He did not want to see free coinage bill become a law until something like his amendment became a law with it. Free coinage, pure and simple, would not bring about a parity.

HANG THEIR HEADS IN SHAME.
"If you don't pass this amendment," said Mr. Butler, "every free coinage man will have to hang his head in shame." Without his amendment, free coinage was useless.

The amendment compels the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver when that metal was worth less than gold.

Mr. Cockrell asserted that there had never been any greater obstacle to securing free coinage of silver than the efforts of those who always were more than willing to get it. A free coinage bill was now possible, and Mr. Cockrell hoped that it would pass without amendment.

Messrs. Allen, Butler, Peffer and Stewart, all Populists, favored Mr. Butler's amendment.

Mr. Butler's amendment was defeated—13 to 60, as follows:
Yeas—Allen, Brown, Butler, Cameron, Cannon, George, Hill, Kyle, Peffer, Pritchard, Rogers, Stewart, Tilden, 13.
Nays—Allison, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Burrows, Call, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Davis, Dubois, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hendricks, Jones, Keim, Lindsey, Lodge, McMillan, Morrill, Munn, Nelson, Palmer, Pennington, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platts, Proctor, Pugh, Squire, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Viles, Voorhees, Wallahall, Warren, Wetmore, White, Wilson—60.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to issue bonds without the prior authority of Congress.

Mr. Allen's amendment prohibiting the future issue of bonds without Congress having decided the necessity thereof was defeated by a vote of 21 yeas and 54 nays.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment providing that the residue of the gold and silver difference between the coinage and the commercial value of the silver shall be retained by the United States. This was so far a proposition, he said, that he believed it would be agreed to.

MR. GORMAN'S MOTION.
Mr. Gorman recalled the appeal of the President to Congress to remain here during the holidays and construct a measure for the relief of the Treasury. The Senate committee, hostile to that relief, had reported in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. It was, he said, impossible to have this substitute become a law, prior at least to March 4, 1897.

It could not and would not receive the sanction of the President. Under the conditions existing in the Senate the friends of free coinage could not depend upon a proposition. He therefore moved that the amendment offered by the Committee on Finance be laid upon the table. It was defeated by a vote of 43 yeas and 57 nays.

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Horner, Lindsey, Lodge, McMillan, Morrill, Munn, Nelson, Palmer, Pennington, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platts, Proctor, Pugh, Squire, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Wallahall, Warren, White and Wilson—43.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was then defeated by a vote of 33 to 67.

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Butler offered his amendment limiting the coinage to the American product, and Mr. Lodge's amendment providing for abundant million loan for coast defense. Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Harris introduced the agreement stipulated that the final vote on the substitute

JUST FOR

a few days

\$1.67 instead

of \$2.25

Will buy a pair of

Perrin's Best Pique

Kid Gloves,

—OR—

Courvoisier's Best

Pique Kid Gloves.

You men who are used to the best—and know what these name stamped in a glove mean will appreciate this reduction.

We're a little overstocked—that's the "why!"

EISEMAN BROS.

Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W.

NO BRANCH STORE IN WASHINGTON.

should be taken at 2 o'clock. A parliamentary wrangle then followed.

The final vote on committee amendments was proceeded with. The committee amendment prevailed by a vote of 43 to 34.

CHAPMAN TO GO TO JAIL

New York Sugar Broker to Be Imprisoned and Fined \$100.

He Must Serve Thirty Days for Refusing to Answer Questions—Released Pending Appeal.

Elverton R. Chapman was this morning sentenced by Judge Cole to thirty days in jail and to pay \$100 fine. His offense was his refusal to answer questions in the famous "sugar trust" investigation by a Senate committee in the spring of 1894.

The motion for a new trial was argued and overruled just before the sentence was passed, and immediately after sentence an appeal was taken, appeal bond fixed at \$250, and Mr. Chapman gave bail in \$1,000.

His surety on the appeal bond was Mr. John W. Macartney, and on his bond to appear when wanted was Mr. Charles Bell, the banker.

In the argument Judge Wilson first spoke for Mr. Chapman. He went over the same points as a great deal, supporting each with such authorities as could be produced.

He was followed by Assistant District Attorney T. Taggart, who ably opposed the contention made by Judge Wilson.

Mr. Sheldahlarger closed the argument for Mr. Chapman.

Judge Cole, in a brief opinion, overruled the motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. He said it was not necessary to prove that Mr. Chapman had acted in wilful disobedience of the law. It was only necessary to show that the questions were asked, that they were pertinent to the inquiry and the inquiry was authorized by law. This had been done.

Mr. Chapman was then called upon to stand up. He did so without any sign of nervousness, and Judge Cole pronounced the sentence.

There were few in court besides the immediate participants in the trial.

DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of the Miller Pension Bill and the District Measure.

Mr. Powers in the House today asked unanimous consent for consideration of the bill passed yesterday by the Senate giving to the widow of the late Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States \$7,419, the balance of the salary for the year within which he died.

Mr. Powers stated that the deceased justice left only a small piece of property, and with a mortgage of \$9,000, and the widow was in need of the money. Objection was made by several members, who thought the bill should go to a committee.

Mr. Taft reported favorably the resolution asking a President to transmit to the House the correspondence with the German government respecting the refusal to permit American insurance companies to continue their business in that country, and it was agreed to.

Consideration was resumed in Committee of the Whole of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

BREWERS AND THE BOSSES.

Conference of a Federation Committee With the Employers.

A committee from the Federation of Labor met the boss brewers and their attorneys this morning in the office of Leon Tobriner. The conference was behind closed doors, and remained in session for more than two hours. No agreement was reached.

The committee representing the labor organizations left at 10:30 o'clock. The brewers will concede that the drivers shall be allowed the privilege of organizing a separate assembly outside of Garbnerins, and that the Federation shall have a seat on the board.

The principal contention, however, arose over the question of the brewers taking back all of the locked-out men. This the Federation positively demands, but the brewers say they will only permit them to return to work as vacancies occur.

It is believed that Manager Williams of the Washington Brewery Company stands ready to accept at once the terms of the men, but is held back from so doing by the other parties to the compact.

Will of W. W. Upton.
The will of the late William W. Upton, dated September 26, 1894, was filed today. It gives one-third of his property to his widow, Marietta B. Upton, and divides two-thirds among the legatees five sons. Mrs. Upton is named as executrix.

The estate includes 800 acres of land in Oregon.

COLD IN THE HEAD. Catarrh, and Headache immediately relieved by Catarrh Cure. 50c. 807 3-20-03

GAS SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Dockery's Amendment to the District Bill Adopted.

SLIPPED IN BY CHANCE

No Point of Order Against It Received—If Payment Is Not Made Within Ten Days After Rendering of Bill, Consumer Is to Pay One Dollar Per Thousand Feet.

Consideration of the District appropriation bill was today resumed in the House, the question being on Mr. Mahon's amendment to strike out the paragraph authorizing competitive bids for gas lighting, for which Mr. Hepburn offered a substitute providing for dollar gas, and against which Mr. Bartlett had raised the point of order.

Mr. Groat said he did not suppose Mr. Mahon meant to cast aspersions upon the Appropriations Committee, but when they were accused of tampering with the price of a bill for cheap gas he felt constrained to make a few remarks on the subject.

All serpents, Mr. Groat said, were not harmful, and as Messrs. Groat and a serpent in the wilderness that the Israelites might see and live, so that brought by the committee is calculated to be beneficial, and like that of Moses, productive of good results.

MAHON AMENDMENT LOST.
Mr. Northway read from the Revised Statutes to show that the Commissioners had power to regulate the price of gas. He would name a price less than \$16.

Mr. Mahon's amendment to strike out was lost.

Mr. Northway then offered an amendment reducing the price of each lamp from \$16 to \$12.

Mr. Ishook raised the point of order that it was new legislation, but later withdrew it.

Messrs. Groat and Pitney expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the object sought to be accomplished, but they thought it better to stand by the bill as reported from the committee.

Mr. Northway withdrew his amendment. Mr. Groat offered an amendment, which was adopted, that no contract should be made with a gas company at prices in excess of those now prevailing.

Mr. Dockery then offered an amendment to exactly the same words as that of the bill which passed at the last session of Congress. He fixed the price of gas furnished the government and consumers at twenty-five cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and those failing to pay their bills within ten days after the first of each month shall be charged \$1 per thousand.

Mr. Thomas was caught taking a little nap and did not raise the point of order until it was too late. His discomfiture was greeted with delight.

SEVENTY-FIVE-CENT GAS.
Mr. Dockery's amendment for seventy-five cents was then adopted by a rousing vote.

When the proviso permitting electric light companies which are the lowest bidders for contracts to lay an underground system of wires was reached Mr. Baker made the point of order on the same grounds as that of yesterday.

Mr. Pitney spoke against the point of order and cited many authorities to prove his argument.

Mr. Pitney directed his remarks chiefly to the fact that the provision in respect to gas mains and pipes which was yesterday ruled out of order had the benefit of an old charter, granted before the war, and he said, if popular suppositions be true the gas company is still supplying the same quality of gas as was furnished before the war.

The saving grace of an ancient charter does not intervene in the case of electric light companies. He considered this proviso, although worded the same, as having a similar bearing to that involving gas service. He said it is only by competition that we can obtain a sufficient service at reasonable rates.

COMPELLED TO KNOCK OUT.
Mr. Baker spoke briefly, and the Chair sustained the point of order. The provision relating to letting contract for electric lighting to the lowest responsible bidder, was stricken out.

Mr. Groat then offered an amendment that no contract for electric lighting should be made at prices in excess of those specified in the bill.

Also an amendment that the United States Electric Light Company, or any other electric light company in the District, shall not charge either the government or private consumers, prices in excess of 75 per cent of those now prevailing.

Both amendments were adopted without dissent.

The Commissioners are authorized to advertise for bids, in the following language: "Provided further, That the entire service of gas lighting authorized under this appropriation shall be let, after due advertisement, to the lowest responsible bidder therefor."

At the conclusion of the items relating to the public schools, C. W. Stone offered an amendment appropriating a sum sufficient to provide an American flag for each school building in the District, and that it be displayed during such hours as the schools are in session.

The House adopted an amendment to the District appropriation bill making it unlawful for any telephone company in the District to charge more than \$50 per year as a rental where there is but one telephone on a single wire, more than \$40 where there are but two, more than \$30 where there are three, and more than \$25 where there are four or any wire.

STOCKS TOOK A RISE.

Among the Strong Ones Were Grangers, Coalers and General Electric. New York, Feb. 1.—The weakness in the stock market this morning was short lived and soon after the opening the whole list developed strength. The decline at the start was due to London selling and to local realizations by holders who fear that the passage of the free silver amendment will have a bad effect on the security markets. The selling, however, was not important, and the offerings were quickly absorbed.

The particularly strong stocks were the Grangers, General Electric, Tennessee, Coal and Union Pacific. St. Paul rose 5-8 to 72 5-8; Rock Island, 1 to 70 1-4; Burlington and Quincy, 1 to 73 1-2; Omaha, 1 to 37; General Electric, 2 to 31; Tennessee Coal 1 1-4 to 20 1-4, and Union Pacific, 1 1-4 to 8. The rise in the Grangers was based on reports of more favorable earnings, while General Electric was higher on the revival of yesterday's rumor that the company had made a contract with the Manhattan to supply it with electric motors.

New Stock Market.
Furnished by Frank Wilson Brown, Broker.
No. 1335 F Street.

American Tobacco Co. 28 3/4
Canada Southern 49 1/4
C. & O. 78 3/4
C. & N. 104 1/2
Chicago Gas 104 1/2
Chicago & North Western 104 1/2
General Electric 31 1/2
New York Central 104 1/2
Lake Shore 104 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 45 1/2
Lead 63 1/2
K. T. P. 63 1/2
N. Y. Gas 104 1/2
Manhattan Elevated 104 1/2
Northwestern 104 1/2
N. Y. Central 104 1/2
N. Y. P. 104 1/2
Omaha 104 1/2
Pacific Mail 104 1/2
Rock Island 104 1/2
Southern 104 1/2
St. Paul 104 1/2
Sugar 104 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron 104 1/2
Texas Pacific 104 1/2
Union Pacific 104 1/2
Western Union Tel. 104 1/2

February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we